

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT  
OF THE  
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,  
IRELAND.

1910-1911.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877,  
40 & 41 Vict. cap. 49, sec. 15.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of his Majesty.*



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

6th July, 1811

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the Thirty-third Annual Report of the General Prisons Board for Ireland,

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chairman,  
General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle.

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OF THE  
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON,  
EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

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GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,  
5th July, 1911.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this our Thirty-third Annual Report on the condition of the Prisons and Prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the Registration of Criminals; also our Annual Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis, and on the Borstal Institution at Clonmel.

**PRISONS AND PRISONERS**

**Number of Prisons.**

During the year a further reduction was made in the number of ordinary prisons in Ireland by the appropriation of the whole of Clonmel Prison, for the purposes of a Borstal Institution, in August, 1910.

**Number of Prisoners.**

The number of ordinary prisoners committed to local prisons in Ireland in 1910 was 29,088. This shows a decrease of 2,441 on the number for 1909, and is the smallest number committed in any year since the local prisons were placed under the control of the Board in 1878. The daily average number in custody in 1910 was 2,167, as compared with 2,805 in 1909.

The number of convicts committed to prisons in Ireland during 1910 was 111, and the daily average number was 279. The numbers for 1909 were 118 and 248.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in Irish prisons during the last ten years:—

Year.	Number of Prisoners Committed	Daily Average Number in Gaols, &c.			Proportion of Total Daily Average to 100,000 of estimated pop- ulation.
		Convict	Local Prisoners	Total	
1900,	32,158	274	3,290	3,568	89
1901,	32,466	286	3,382	3,668	90
1902,	32,806	292	3,406	3,700	90
1903,	32,952	343	3,407	3,750	90
1904,	32,726	326	3,365	3,691	89
1905,	32,865	324	3,364	3,734	90
1906,	32,549	324	3,282	3,616	89
1907,	32,867	326	3,289	3,615	90
1908,	32,867	326	3,285	3,610	90
1909,	32,867	326	3,285	3,610	90
1910,	32,159	279	3,167	3,448	89

#### Bridewells.

During 1910 the number of prisoners committed to Bridewells was 398, viz.: 178 on remand, and 221 under sentences of four days or less. This is a slight increase on the number for the previous year, viz.: 394. Of those committed on remand, 120 were afterwards committed on the same charge to local prisons, and are included amongst the number of prisoners in the foregoing table.

#### Short Sentences.

The proportion of prisoners committed under sentences of seven days or less during 1910 was the same as in 1908, viz.: 41 per cent. We would here repeat the following remarks in our Report of last year on this subject, viz.:—

"Now that the positive side of prison treatment is being abandoned as much to the reformatory side and that prisoners are made as comfortable in prison, these short sentences have little or no deterrent influence. The result is that those on whom an adequately long sentence would probably have a deterrent effect, or a reformatory effect from the influences brought to bear on them, come back to prison so frequently that they spend a longer aggregate time in prison than if longer sentences were inflicted on the first offence."

"Further, no less than 10 per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners are committed under sentences of 4 days or less. It would appear to be a matter for consideration whether many of the offences which have hitherto been dealt with by such short sentences might not be more suitably dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, by discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognisance with or without sureties to be of good behaviour and to appear for conviction and sentence when called on."

The following is a copy of a resolution recently passed by the Visiting Committee of Mountjoy Prison on this subject:—

"The Visiting Justices of Mountjoy Prison have for some years past viewed with concern the continued existence of the 'habitual criminal' in Dublin. These persons return time after time to prison, which has become in many instances their home, and which has failed altogether to deter them from committing crime. The Visiting Justices

feel compelled to place on record their opinion that the combination of short sentences in the case of such prisoners, with the improved conditions and greatly increased standard of comfort in prison life, is ill-adapted to prevent or even discourage the growth of crime in this city."

We consider that the views expressed on the same subject by the author of articles in *The Times* last year on "Prison Life and Administration" are fully justified. He states:— "Short Sentences, taken as a whole, are the curse of our prison system, the despair of its administrators, and one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, aids to crime."

Of those committed under sentences not exceeding seven days during the year 1910, no less than 479 were female juvenile adults (between 16 and 21 years of age) committed to Mountjoy Prison, most of whom were sentenced for obstructing the pavement in the pursuit of their occupation as street traders. In addition to these 479 committals, there were 124 committals of female juvenile adults under longer sentences, making 603 in all.

#### **Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.**

Of the 25,590 convicted prisoners committed to local prisons and bridewells during the year 1910, 17,466, i.e., 68 per cent., were committed in default of payment of fine. About 17 per cent. of those so committed are released on part payment of fines under the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899. The part payment thus made during 1910 amounted to £904 7s. 1d.

#### **Drunkards.**

The proportion of convicted prisoners committed for drunkenness shows a further decrease compared with former years. In 1902, and for many years previously the proportion had stood at about 50 per cent. In 1908 and 1909 it had fallen to 41 per cent., and in 1910 it further decreased to 39 per cent., being the lowest point yet reached. These figures refer to those committed for drunkenness only, or for riots or disorderly behaviour while drunk, but do not include cases where, in addition to the sentence for drunkenness, the prisoner was at the same time committed for an offence of a distinct nature, e.g., assault.

#### **Juvenile Adult Prisoners.**

The number of juvenile adults, i.e., persons between 16 and 21 years of age, committed to undergo imprisonment in Ireland during the year 1910 was 1,484 males and 765 females. Of the latter number 603 were committed to Mountjoy Prison under circumstances mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Special modified Borstal classes have been formed at Belfast, Cork, and Mountjoy Prisons for the treatment of suitable male Juvenile Adults committed to those prisons under sentences of imprisonment exceeding one month and of selected male juvenile adults under sentences of imprisonment for four months or more transferred to those prisons from other prisons.

The Governors of other local prisons than the three named above have been instructed that the Modified Borstal treatment is to be applied as far as practicable to male juvenile adults who are from time to time committed under sentences exceeding one month, and who are considered by the Governor and the Chaplain to be suitable for such treatment.

The number of female juvenile adults whose sentences exceed one month is too small in Ireland for the formation of classes for treatment under the Modified Borstal System as in the case of male juvenile adults. Governors of prisons, however, have been instructed to treat them in accordance with the spirit of the Modified Borstal System.

#### **Children and Young Persons.**

Since the Children Act, 1908, came into force it has been illegal to commit any "child," i.e., a person under the age of 14 years, to prison; also to commit a "young person," i.e., a person who is 14 years of age or upwards and under the age of 16 years, to prison, unless morally or depraved.

The manner provided by law for dealing with children and young persons is set forth in our Thirty-first and Thirty-second Annual Reports.

#### **Naval and Military Prisoners.**

The number of naval and military prisoners committed in 1910 was 66, viz.: 22 naval prisoners and 44 military prisoners. The number for 1909 was 143, viz.: 80 naval prisoners and 83 military prisoners.

#### **Health and Mortality of Prisoners.**

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. There were two cases of typhoid fever. During the year there were six deaths among local prisoners. Of these, four were the result of cardiac disease, one of uremic convulsions, and one was a case of heart failure following delirium tremens. In convict prisons two deaths occurred. One of these was the result of cerebral haemorrhage and the other of syrope supervening on heart disease and goit in the case of a man aged 68 years.

There was one prisoner executed.

Forty-five prisoners were released from local prisons on medical grounds before the expiration of their sentences (of whom twenty-one were women near their confinement), and four were released from convict prisons.

#### **Insane Prisoners.**

During the year fifty-one insane prisoners were transferred from local prisons to lunatic asylums. Of this number, thirty-six were reported by the prison medical officers as having been insane on reception, and of the remainder five were reported as "probably insane" when received into prison, and four were found on reception to be feeble-minded. Seven convicts were removed from

convict prisoners to lunatic asylums during the year. In three of these cases the mental condition on reception into prison was unsatisfactory, and in one case it was doubtful, while in the three remaining cases insanity developed in periods of 8 months, 18 months, and 2½ years.

#### **Conduct of Prisoners.**

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been very good.

#### **Lectures and Concerts.**

Lectures, including a series of "Health Talks" given to female prisoners by ladies acting under the auspices of the "Women's National Health Association," were delivered during the year at Belfast, Mountjoy, Dundalk, and Waterford Prisons. At Maryborough Prison, where convicts are confined under long sentences, concerts organised with the aid of the Chaplains, were provided on two occasions. Concerts were also given at Belfast Prison, and Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory.

#### **Prison Libraries.**

Having regard to the importance of the Prison Library as a factor in the reformation of prisoners, the special notice of Prison Chaplains and Governors has been called to the fact that the morbid and immoral tone of a great proportion of modern English society novels renders them unsuitable for officers' or prisoners' libraries, which should be replenished by the selection of instructive books on travel, history, biography, science, &c., or standard English novels of a healthy tone.

#### **Prison Industries.**

The great majority of the prisoners belong to the idle and shiftless class, who have no knowledge of any useful trade, while many are physically or mentally deficient, and their sentences are, as a rule, so short that they are incapable of undertaking anything but the simplest kind of work. Moreover, the scope for employment is limited in the case of "hard labour" prisoners, who, during the first month of sentence, must be employed on hard manual labour. Bearing these limitations in mind, the difficulties which surround the question of the employment of prisoners can readily be understood.

With the longer sentences the task of providing suitable and remunerative employment is comparatively easy. The convicts at Maryborough Prison for outdoor employment closely cultivate a farm attached to the prison, which produces excellent crops, while for indoor work they manufacture the bulk of the uniform required for the warders in the Prisons Service and the clothing and boots required for the prisoners, as well as the leggings and gaiters required by the General Post Office.

In local prisons where the sentences of four out of five prisoners are for a month or under, less can be done in teaching skilled trades, yet pains are taken to instruct all suitable prisoners in

useful employments such as shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, smithing, gardening, &c. All the cloth required for the clothing of male and female prisoners is woven in prison, as are also the blankets.

Most of the building work of the prisons is done by prison labour.

The "hard labour" male prisoners are chiefly employed at stone-breaking and wood-chopping—oakum picking has been reduced to a minimum.

With regard to the females who, on first commitment, are generally described by the Matrons as "unable to thread a needle," they are employed in washing, sewing, knitting, and needlework. The uniform for the female officers is all made by them, as well as their own dressing, the underclothing of the male prisoners, and various articles of bedding. They are taught to sew, knit, and use the sewing machine. Many acquire in prison a competent knowledge of high-class laundry work at which they can earn a livelihood on release.

The chief articles for the Prison Service and for other Government Departments manufactured in Irish Prisons are as follows:—

*By Male Prisoners:*

- Tunics, overcoats, and trousers for warders.
- Boots for warders and female officers.
- Jackets, caps, and trunsets for male prisoners.
- Boots and slippers for male and female prisoners.
- Frieze and hessian for male and female clothing is woven.
- Blankets are woven.
- Tins and utensils for use in kitchens and cells.
- Pavements for prison use.
- Braided.
- Bread is baked in Dublin and Cork.
- For G.P.O.—Mail bags, leggings, belts, pouches, wallets, spurs, and stamping pads.
- For Board of Works—Firewood and mats for all public buildings.

*By Female Prisoners:*—

- Dresses, jackets, cloaks, and bonnets for female officers.
- Jackets and skirts for female prisoners.
- Underclothing for males and females, comprising shirts, drawers, chemises, petticoats, socks, and stockings.

Cultivation of land is carried on by both males and females as far as the ground available will permit, owing to the excellent results, both physical, moral, and financial, which attend this employment. Besides the farm at Maryborough, market gardens of from two to five acres in extent are successfully worked in Belfast, Castlebar, Sligo, and Tralee, and in all the other prisons every portion of ground which can be cultivated is fully turned to account.

*Prison Buildings.*

The prison buildings have been maintained in good condition.

The works carried out during the year by the labour of prisoners, supervised by prison officials, included the following:—

In Mountjoy Prison a large portion of the work of laying down a complete new system of sewerage has been carried out;

In Belfast Prison the reception block of female prison has been reconstructed, ten new baths fitted, the internal arrangements much improved, and a new disinfecter erected. The chief warden's quarters have been enlarged, and light iron check gates fitted on the cells occupied by female prisoners nursing children;

Various works of re-construction and repair were carried on at other prisons:—

In Maryborough Prison new cells have been formed for refractory prisoners, a new green-house erected, walls around exercise yards reduced in height, and shelter sheds erected on farm. In Armagh Prison a new reception bath-room for male prisoners has been fitted. In Cork Female Prison a new steam boiler has been erected. In Tullamore Prison the laundry has been re-constructed and enlarged. In Waterford Prison improvements have been carried out in the Chapel and Governor's house.

#### **Improvements in the Prison System.**

The undermentioned improvements in the prison system have been decided upon during the past year:—

The gradual substitution of clear for opaque glass in prison windows, except in windows where for disciplinary or other reasons it would be undesirable;

An improvement in the pattern and make of prisoners' clothing, so that, while distinctive, it will be smarter and neater, and thus calculated to raise, not to lower, the self-respect of prisoners;

The organising of lectures for prisoners on a more extensive scale than heretofore;

Governors have been enjoined to enter into correspondence with employers of labour and others, with a view of assisting deserving prisoners to obtain employment on discharge, and Governors of Convict Prisons have also been authorised to grant permission to convicts to correspond on the same subject during the month immediately preceding discharge;

Governors have been granted authority to allow well-behaved prisoners of superior education to write notes of study or literary work (and to have such retained for them) subject to due supervision; also to employ suitable prisoners of sufficiently long sentences to assist the School Warden or Matron in carrying out the duties of Librarian;

An illustrated weekly publication containing news of the main current events of the world is supplied to each prison for circulation amongst well-conducted prisoners of long sentences some time before their release, it having been urged with some force that keeping prisoners of long sentences without any knowledge of current events leads to mental apathy and depression and places them at a disadvantage on release.

The following rule, which is similar to one made by the Home Secretary in England, was made by the General Prisons Board during the year, viz.:—

In the case of any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, whose previous character is good, and who has been convicted to prison for an offence not involving dishonesty, cruelty, indecency, or serious violence, the General Prison Board may allow such amelioration of the conditions prescribed in the rules for the government of Ordinary Prisons in Ireland as the Lord Lieutenant may approve:

Provided that no such amelioration shall be greater than that granted under the rules for Misdeemours of the First Division.

This rule marks a new and important departure in the treatment of prisoners and throws a serious responsibility on the prison authorities. Previous to its adoption the classification of a prisoner and his consequent treatment in prison were determined by the nature of the sentence of the Court, but by this rule the principle of allowing the prison authorities to vary the treatment in the case of certain classes of offenders is for the first time introduced.

This new rule has not, however, the same significance in Ireland as the corresponding rule in England, because in Ireland prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in default of giving bail or finding sureties are treated under the same rules as untried prisoners, and because, even if not so sentenced, they are, under the ordinary rules, entitled to a longer period of open air exercise than in England, and may subject to certain conditions, be allowed to wear their own clothes.

The period to be passed by convicts in separate confinement during the earlier portion of their sentences of Penal Servitude, which some years ago was reduced from nine months to six months in the case of males and to four months in the case of females, or in the cases of those re-committed after forfeiture or revocation of license, to three months, has been further reduced to periods varying from one to three months.

It has also been decided that in future the period of separate confinement in the case of male convicts is to be passed in local prisons to which convicts are committed after conviction.

#### *Preventive Detention.*

Up to the present nine habitual criminals have been sentenced in Ireland to preventive detention under the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.

The sentences so inflicted were as follows:—

1908,	.	.	4	sentences of	5	years' detention.
1910,	.	.	3	"	5	"
			1	"	7	"
1911.	.	.	1	"	7	"

In each case the habitual criminal was sentenced to undergo first a term of three years' penal servitude.

As the sentence of preventive detention in each case does not commence until the prisoner would be due for release in ordinary course under the previous sentence of penal servitude, no habitual

criminal has as yet come under the new treatment. The place where such treatment is to be carried out is a portion of Maryborough Convict Prison which has been selected for the purpose.

#### Visiting Committees.

We give below the usual table showing the visits paid to local prisons during 1910 by members of the Visiting Committees, for whose valuable assistance we again express our indebtedness:—

Prisons.	Number of Meetings of which two or more Members were present.	Number of visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh,	3	9
Belfast,	15	12
Castlebar,	—	5
Cavan,	11	12
Cork, Male,	9	31
Cork, Female,	—	1
Dundalk,	7	27
Galway,	1	8
Kilkenny,	10	12
Kilmalaghan,	2	—
Limerick,	7	6
Londonderry,	11	9
Mountjoy,	18	49
Sligo,	5	1
Tralee,	2	18
Tullamore,	11	6
Waterford,	11	8

During the year five visits were paid to Maryborough Convict Prison by one or more of the Visitors appointed by Your Excellency. One of the Visitors appointed for Mountjoy Convict Prison visited on one occasion.

On the occasion of the appointment, in February last, of Visitors for Maryborough Convict Prison for the current year, the number of Visitors was increased from four to six.

On the appointment of Visitors for Mountjoy Convict Prison in March last, the number of Visitors was increased from two to four by the appointment of two ladies, who will act as Visitors to female convicts.

#### Royal Clemency.

The accession of His Majesty to the Throne was marked in Ireland, as in Great Britain, by the grant of remission to all convicted prisoners who, on the 28th May, 1910, had still to serve one month or more of their sentence of imprisonment for penal servitude, and whose conduct and industry had been satisfactory. The remission varied from seven days in the case of those who had 28 days and less than 12 months to serve to 90 days in the case of those who had five years or more to serve. The number of prisoners who were granted this remission in Ireland amounted to 1,124.

### REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

During the year the "Register of Convicts and Habitual Criminals" was increased by the addition of 170 names of discharged convicts and habitual criminals.

In the "Supplemental Register" of prisoners who have been sentenced to one month or over at assizes and quarter sessions, and above one month at petty sessions or police courts for certain specified offences the names of 1,563 other prisoners were entered.

In this office there are now about 100,000 sets of finger-prints of criminals.

The police made application to the Commissioners of Prisons to have finger-prints taken in 409 instances when the antecedents of reward prisoners were unknown, and the adoption of this course led to the identification by us of 143 as having been previously convicted.

In the course of the year several cases occurred in which finger-marks found at scenes of crime led solely or partially to the conviction of burglars.

### STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

The number of habitual Inebriates received during the year at Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory under fresh sentences was 21, viz.:—8 males and 13 females. In addition 4 inmates (3 males and 1 female) who had been discharged from the Reformatory on licence were received back during the year on revocation of licence in consequence of having again taken to drink.

Sixteen inmates (5 males and 11 females) were discharged on expiration of sentence, and 9 males and 5 females on licence. Five females were transferred to Wexford Certified Reformatory.

The daily average number in custody during 1910 was 53, the daily average number for 1909 having been 57.

The offences for which these habitual drunkards were convicted and other statistical information respecting them will be found in the Appendix.

A plot of land adjoining the Reformatory, containing four acres has been purchased during the year with a view to providing increased facilities for open air employment for the inmates.

We subjoin an extract from the last annual report of the Medical Officer of this Institution, with whose views we are in agreement:—

I beg to report that during the year 1910 the health of the inmates was very good. There was no infectious or contagious disease. The food, clothing, and general condition of the Reformatory were all, from a medical and ordinary point of view, entirely satisfactory.

During the year eight men and thirteen women were committed, three men and one woman were received on revocation of licence.

Of the twenty-one committed one suffered from serious organic valvular disease of the heart, and seven from varying degrees of cardiac muscle degeneration. One suffered from a slight degree of rheumatism, which disappeared after a short interval; otherwise there was no serious organic disease.

The mental condition of quite 80 per cent. of admissions was not entirely satisfactory. It varied from a state of distinct weaknessness to one of low intelligence and will-power.

Symptoms of acute alcoholism were practically never present on admission, as the convicts had undergone a period of more or less prolonged detention in prison awaiting trial. Generally, all the admissions gave the impression of people who were below par mentally and physically. Certainly at the time of coming into the Reformatory, they were not in a condition which would have them even a fighting chance of giving up alcoholic habits without the period of recuperation and building up which they live through during their detention here. No alcohol was given to any of the inmates during the year.

No so-called specific cures of alcoholism were tried. Inmates were, however, individually more carefully observed for a period after admission, and also before discharge, an effort being made to send them out in the best possible health, and as fit as possible, in all respects, for the fight before them. Otherwise the inmates were treated on the general medical lines appropriate to each individual.

The military discipline and routine of the Reformatory, combined with good and suitable work, soon enabled the inmates, practically without exception, to rapidly improve in mind and body.

The acquisition of a field of four acres adjoining the Reformatory is, I think, a great help in the work of the Institution, and the outdoor work which it enables the inmates to have will have far-reaching effects for good in their treatment.

There appears to be a tendency to sentence drunks to this Institution for shorter periods, such as a year. I beg to state that, in my opinion, this is a great mistake. If an inmate is sentenced for a period of three years he or she stands a much better chance of reformation. Apart from other reasons, this enables the person to be released under the great protecting and restraining power of a licensee. The majority of inmates, if committed for three years, would enjoy this benefit and help, and I think it is the direction in which there is most hope of permanent reformation.

The percentage of people who do well after detention in the Reformatory is most encouraging, and undoubtedly there is every reason to think that the Institution is a potent factor in the fight against chronic alcoholic excess.

Previous to last year it was not possible for an inmate whose sentence exceeded 18 months to qualify for release on licence until the expiration of at least that period. Though it is desirable, in our opinion, in most cases that the inmates should remain at least 18 months under treatment in the Reformatory, there are exceptional cases where an earlier release might be desirable. It is also desirable in cases where the sentence is one of 18 months or less that the inmates should have a period of conditional liberty, such as the licensee system provides. With a view, therefore, of giving the authorities a freer hand in the matter, a new statutory regulation was made during the year by Your Excellency, providing that under certain conditions an inmate may be submitted for special licence at any time when the Governor, the Medical Officer, and the Visiting Committee, or not less than two members of such Committee, are of opinion that the inmate can be safely released to the care of a responsible person, who will undertake, in writing, to take charge of him or her.

#### "BORSTAL" INSTITUTION.

The proposed arrangement referred to in our last Annual Report for setting apart the whole of Clonmel Prison for the

purposes of the Borstal Institution which had been established in a portion of that prison was carried into effect in August, 1910.

The number of juvenile adults, which at the time of our last Annual Report was 54, has risen to 70.

The following is a copy of the annual report of the Borstal Association, read at a public meeting of the Association, held in Clonmel on the 29th May, 1911:—

The Clonmel Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which was established in 1906, ceased to exist in 1910, and its work was taken over by the Borstal Association, Ireland. The work of the Prisoners' Aid Society and of the Association is identical—in that of affording assistance to those who have been in detention, assistance on their discharge by procuring subsistence for them, and giving them some financial aid, etc. The change became necessary owing to the fact that the whole of the Clonmel Prison was about to be converted into a Borstal Institution in which only juvenile adults were to be detained. The inmates are no longer "prisoners"; they are merely detained, and though the distinction may appear more nominal than real, still in some respects—and these not unimportant—the distinction is very real indeed.

There appears to be a not unnatural confusion in the public mind between the Borstal Institution and the Borstal Association. The Institution is the place of detention of juvenile offenders, supported entirely by Government. The Borstal Association is a voluntary body, acknowledged but not supported by the State, for the purpose of supervising and assisting the juvenile offenders when they leave the Institution, either on the expiration of their term or on licence. It is for the Association that subscriptions are collected, and the more support it receives, the more can be done for the young men concerned. Small grants are made by the Palace Board to boys on discharge, and these are handed over to the Association to be expended for the benefit of the boys. In no instance is the grant sufficient to meet the expenditure absolutely necessary, and the balance, whether little or great, must be made up from the funds of the Association.

The good work that has been accomplished in the past, whether by the defunct Prisoners' Aid Society or by the Borstal Association for the year just ending, should gain from the public a generous support. It is to be regretted that though the youths detained come from all parts of Ireland, the subscriptions, with the exception of some from Dublin, are given by people residing in the immediate locality.

In the former reports some individual cases were mentioned of the reformation of young criminals that were quite sufficient to prove the success of the Borstal system. Other instances might be given, but it is considered that the following figures will suffice to show the nature of the work accomplished.

Since the inception of the Borstal system in Clonmel 120 boys were committed. Of these 120 were discharged, and there are now 50 in detention. Of the 120 above-mentioned 5 were removed for misconduct to the ordinary prison, 1 was sent to an asylum, and 1 died, leaving 113 to be otherwise accounted for. After discharge the conduct of the youths is, so far as possible, closely watched so that the result of the Borstal treatment may be ascertained. From the reports received from various reliable sources, it is very satisfactory to be able to state that of the 113 no less than 82, or 75 per cent., are doing well. The whereabouts of 8, or 6.5 per cent., are unknown; but it may be assumed that if that got into trouble through any misconduct their case would be heard of. The information with regard to 32 shows that they are doing badly; but it is sometimes found that though young men go wrong for a time after discharge, the training while in detention leaves so strong an impression for good that some of them, at least, become permanently reformed. Eight of the 120 got married, and all those are doing well with one exception, and he belongs to a family all of whom are hardened criminals.

Dealing with the work for the past year—40 youths left the Institution. Of these 1 was committed to an asylum and 2 sent to ordinary prisons. Of the remaining 37, 16 were discharged on expiration of sentence and 21 on licence. Of the 16, 14 are doing well and 1 was re-convicted. Of the 21 released on licences, 19 are giving satisfaction to their employers, while 2 were re-convicted.

It may be well to explain the system of licences, which practically came into operation only within the past year. No matter how long the term of detention may be to which a youth is sentenced, if he conducts himself satisfactorily for six months he is entitled to apply for discharge on licence provided someone is found who will give him employment and act as agent for the Association. If he misconducts himself at any time after his discharge on licence he can be brought back to the Institution and subjected to penal grade treatment for the remainder of the period of detention to which he was sentenced. All this is explained to him when the licence is granted, and is calculated to have a good effect in keeping him straight. So far this system of licensing has proved very satisfactory, not one of the boys having returned to the Institution, the two exception having, as a matter of course, been sentenced to imprisonment in the place where they committed crimes.

With regard to the periods of detention, it is to be regretted that so many of the sentences are for only 12 months and under. To effect a real reformation the Committee believe that more good would result if the three years' term mentioned in the Prevention of Crime Act were in every case imposed, particularly as under the system of discharge on licence, in no deserving case need the full term of detention be enforced. But there are cases in which less than three years' detention cannot be of much service. In these latter the youths are generally of unruly and depraved character. At large they are under no control, and will not acknowledge any authority, they live idle, vicious lives, inaccessible to discipline in any shape or form, and to think that a sentence of 12 or 18 months will cure them is altogether a mistake. These terms are too short to make them perfect in a trade or get them to forget the vagabond life they had been leading, and they have to be discharged just at the time they are beginning to understand that they must be more self-respecting in manner and appearance, and more amenable to authority after they leave the Institution. The Committee of the Association, as a result of their experience of five years of the Borstal system, venture respectfully to submit this question of the terms of sentences for the consideration of the Judges of Assize and County Courts.

The successful results of the Borstal System could not have been obtained without the co-operation of this voluntary Association, which looks after the juvenile adults subsequent to discharge from the Institution.

We would again endorse the appeal for increased financial support for this Association which, up to the present, has been supported mainly by the inhabitants of Cavan and district, notwithstanding the fact that the Institution is for all Ireland, and that, while only one of the inmates has been committed from County Tipperary, a large proportion of them has been committed from Dublin and Belfast.

#### GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Board attended the Eighth Quinquennial International Penitentiary Congress, which was held in Washington, U.S.A., in October last, as one of the delegates from the United Kingdom. We are of opinion that the practice followed

in recent years of having a delegate from this Department appointed to attend such congresses is of advantage to the Prison Service.

The conduct of the prison officers has been very good.

The Imperial Service Medal was, during the year, awarded to seven prison officers, who retired after more than 25 years' meritorious service.

Sir John Fagan, F.R.A.S.I., Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools and Medical Member of the General Prisons Board, retired on superannuation in November last. During his four years' service as Member of the Prison Board, his ability and professional and personal qualities were highly appreciated. Since his retirement he has been appointed one of Your Excellency's Visitors to Maryborough Convict Prison.

His place on the Prisons Board, as well as that of Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. D. Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S.I., previously Medical Inspector under the Local Government Board, Ireland.

Particulars of the expenditure, etc., during the past and previous years are given in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

J. S. GIBBONS.

JOHN MULHALL.

D. EDGAR FLINN.

## APPENDIX

TO

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE GENERAL  
PRISONS BOARD.

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STATISTICAL AND OTHER TABLES.

## Appendix to Thirty-third Report of the

TABLE I.—RETURN OF COMMITTALS TO THE SEVERAL PRISONS

PRISON.	COMMITTED.						
	On Bailed and subsequently discharged.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the court			Re- admitted out of prison	Otherwise disposed of	After conviction at Assize and Quarter Sessions but pre- viously in Prison.
		Tried and Com- mitted, quitted,	Tried and Ac- quitted,	Re- admitted out of prison			
TOTAL, M. & F. (Local Prisons, County.)	1,071	487	282	131	87	90	14,284
MALTA.							
LOCAL PRISONS.							
Ajaccio, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bastia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corte, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cagliari, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, Malta, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Funchal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibralter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalkara, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kempton, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lima, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisbon, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lourenco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulay, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naxxar, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taranto, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CORRECT PRISONS.							
Maryborough, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moultrie, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, MALES, . . . . .	1,071	614	280	97	38	72	15,759
FEMALE.							
LOCAL PRISONS.							
Ajaccio, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bastia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corte, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cagliari, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, Malta, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Funchal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibralter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalkara, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kempton, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lima, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisbon, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lourenco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulay, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naxxar, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taranto, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CORRECT PRISONS.							
Moultrie, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FEMALE, . . . . .	967	366	62	24	5	8	8,962

\* This number consists for the most part of

† Besides this number there were also 297 prisoners received on record for trial who, on conviction,

and 786

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.

## COMMITTED.

Week of January,	Navy and Military Offenders,	For committing on Remand, at end of year	Other Classes.	Total Committed (exclud- ing Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	Status TOTAL.	PRISONS	
							Local Prisons	TOTAL M. & F.
825	56	181	189 <sup>a</sup>	39,860	156	39,704	Local Prisons Convict.	

## MALES

							Local Prisons.	
							Convict	Total
21	-	31	31	1	740	750	Armagh.	
131	19	29	4	1	4,105	4,115	Belfast.	
7	-	-	-	1	255	255	Cork.	
75	22	19	39	1	1,021	1,021	Clare.	
27	-	6	5	1	550	551	Cork, Main.	
29	-	1	1	1	550	551	Dublin.	
30	-	1	1	1	479	479	Galway.	
31	-	1	1	1	479	479	Kilkenny.	
14	-	-	-	1	2,159	2,159	Limerick.	
27	-	1	1	1	2,159	2,159	Longford.	
21	-	1	1	1	2,159	2,159	Monaghan.	
176	39	14	27	1	2,159	2,159	Sligo.	
15	-	1	1	1	645	645	Tyrone.	
32	-	1	1	1	645	645	Waterford.	
13	1	1	1	1	779	779		
					1,371	1,371		
							Convict Prisons.	
							Bartholomew.	
							Monkster.	
							Total Males.	
825	56	181	189	39,860	387	39,704		

## FEMALES.

							Local Prisons.	
							Convict	Total
10	-	1	1	1	340	340	Armagh.	
30	-	1	1	1	2,041	2,041	Belfast.	
22	-	1	1	1	73	73	Cork.	
13	-	1	1	1	644	644	Cork, Female.	
71	-	1	1	1	375	375	Dublin.	
11	-	1	1	1	351	351	Limerick.	
11	-	1	1	1	351	351	Longford.	
11	-	1	1	1	6,000	6,000	Sligo.	
11	-	1	1	1	126	126	Tyrone.	
11	-	1	1	1	126	126	Waterford.	
11	-	1	1	1	371	371		
					1,371	1,371		
							Convict Prisons.	
							Moanster.	
							Total Females.	
825	-	19	18	5,427	9	5,440		

Prisoners committed for non-criminal offenses,  
were committed in Moanster, and are included in the figures for that prison.  
Prisoners to Elphinster and Convict Prisons was discontinued on the 26th February, 1910,  
August, 1910, respectively.

June 22—Types of all *Panzerello* passed into Iowa and Oregon Panzer, all of them Disposed, during the last week May December, 1919.

Dependency Theory

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE III.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS (not including Bridewells) on 31st December, 1910, and of the daily average and greatest and least number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Prisons.	Number of Cells fitted for present occupation.		Number of other cells that could be made available.		Number of Rooms.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Local Prisons.</b>													
Armagh, -	74	54	-	-	2	1	63	32	96	63	36	41	3
Bethel,	438	106	5	-	8	4	384	133	462	417	107	307	31
Cashel,	45	10	45	-	10	2	19	8	25	19	17	9	1
Chesterfield,	154	-	-	-	5	-	155	-	164	156	-	94	-
Cork, Male,	256	-	8	-	6	-	254	-	261	256	-	119	-
Cork, Female,	-	153	-	-	-	9	-	90	50	72	-	39	-
Dundalk,	182	-	4	-	3	-	72	-	72	324	-	47	-
Galway,	101	22	4	8	4	1	35	12	47	35	21	19	6
Kilkenny,	180	6	38	-	13	-	81	-	91	84	-	31	-
Limerick,	180	-	-	-	14	-	71	-	71	103	-	46	-
Londonderry,	93	12	-	-	3	5	96	22	105	97	26	55	9
Mountjoy,*	184	46	-	-	4	5	90	22	117	139	50	55	14
Monaghan,	249	137	44	5	16	5	452	212	664	438	232	344	137
Sligo,	81	38	-	-	8	2	42	12	57	31	29	5	-
Tralee,	73	14	-	-	9	2	41	7	48	28	17	25	3
Tullamore,	82	40	8	-	6	2	45	13	60	50	30	19	4
Waterford,	74	44	3	-	5	2	40	15	71	95	47	36	16
<b>Total in Local Prisons.</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Convict Prisons.</b>													
Maryborough,	294	-	11	-	4	-	283	-	295	275	-	245	-
Mountjoy,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	21	3	21	1	16
<b>Total in Convict Prisons.</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>GROSS TOTALS.</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>295</b>

\*The accommodation for convicts in Mountjoy Convict Prison is included in the figure opposite Maryborough Local Prison.

In addition to the number there was a daily average of 45 inmates in Four State Industrial Reformatory, and a daily average of 46 inmates in the Belfast Institution, Belfast, during the year. There was also a daily average of 216 prisoners in the six Bridewells at Galway, etc., Kilkenny, Loughrea, Mullingar and Sligo, etc.

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES on PRISONERS committed during the year ended 31st December, 1916.

(Cumulative sentences are returned on end to their stated length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal lengths.)

Period of Sentence.	Punished Criminal Prisoners (including Court Martial Prisoners).		Non-Criminal Prisoners.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<b>PENAL SENTENCES.</b>					
Death (Commutated). . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
15 years . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
12 . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
10 . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
9 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
8 . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
7 . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
6 . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
5 . . . . .	24	3	—	—	27
4 . . . . .	8	—	—	—	8
3 . . . . .	50	4	—	—	50
Total. . . . .	163	8	—	—	171
<b>IMPRISONMENT.</b>					
Over 2 years. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
24 months, and over 23 months. . . . .	10	—	—	—	10
22 . . . . .	22	—	—	—	22
21 . . . . .	23	—	—	—	23
20 . . . . .	20	—	—	—	20
19 . . . . .	19	—	—	—	19
18 . . . . .	18	—	1	—	19
17 . . . . .	26	1	—	—	27
16 . . . . .	10	—	—	—	10
15 . . . . .	15	—	—	—	15
14 . . . . .	14	—	—	—	14
13 . . . . .	13	—	—	—	13
12 . . . . .	12	—	—	—	12
11 . . . . .	142	12	—	—	154
10 . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
9 . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
8 . . . . .	79	6	—	—	84
7 . . . . .	31	4	—	—	35
6 . . . . .	21	1	—	—	22
5 . . . . .	475	34	—	—	509
4 . . . . .	35	9	—	—	44
3 . . . . .	283	77	1	—	361
2 weeks. . . . .	871	99	66	42	1,310
1½ weeks. . . . .	33	15	—	—	30
10 . . . . .	93	24	12	—	127
9 . . . . .	871	501	101	18	1,294
8 . . . . .	215	50	22	—	237
7 . . . . .	143	72	—	—	215
6 . . . . .	301	92	15	—	399
5 . . . . .	2,626	1,225	250	83	4,844
4 . . . . .	790	386	74	18	1,170
3 . . . . .	538	93	14	1	546
2 . . . . .	2,852	1,403	139	26	4,493
1 week. . . . .	5,063	2,993	46	34	8,041
1 week. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
6 days. . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
5 . . . . .	5	1	—	—	5
4 . . . . .	1,004	1,012	39	3	2,021
3 . . . . .	272	79	68	5	345
2 . . . . .	37	20	—	—	37
1 . . . . .	12	—	—	—	12
Period not specified. . . . .	—	—	8	1	9
Total Sentences of Imprisonment.	11,694	8,799	900	250	20,343
GRAND TOTAL. . . . .	16,887	9,707	998	250	26,044

Table V.—Summary of General Postmaster Department's contribution to Local Postmen, or their in Current Postmen, during the year ended 31st December, 1928 and the number of persons acquisitions caused by Postmen, also the number of Postmen who had not been previously registered.—(Does Not include Postal Peasants excluded).

—	Post Master General Post Office Postmen.	Under the following headings post.												General Postmen Total Number of Postmen.	General Postmen Total Number of Postmen not previously registered.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
		1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928		
Increments.		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Postmen.		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total.		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

General Postmen Total, Ireland

## Appendix to Thirty-third Report of the

TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND COTTAGE PRISONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1910.

(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

Prison.	Age and sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Cause of removal.	Whether originated before or after incarceration.
						No. &
<b>LOCAL PRISONS</b>						
Armagh,	32	11. 12. 00	1. 4. 10	Belfast.	Chronic abscess of stomach.	Before.
	28	7. 4. 10	27. 4. 10	Armagh Work- house.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	35	15. 7. 10	21. 7. 10	Horse.	Do.	—
	70	7. 9. 10	13. 10. 10	Armagh Co. In- firmary.	Retention of urine and "Cystitis."	Before.
Belfast	17	15. 2. 10	4. 6. 10	Union Hospital, Belfast.	Serofulosis.	Do.
	62	14. 6. 10	29. 6. 10	Do.	Cardiac failure.	Do.
	36	27. 8. 10	25. 8. 10	Do.	Pseudolys.	Do.
	41	13. 11. 00	26. 3. 10	Horse.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	28	28. 3. 10	12. 4. 10	Union Hospital, Belfast.	Do.	—
	56	16. 5. 10	1. 7. 10	Do.	Do.	—
Guildford Clerical.	28	27. 5. 10	28. 5. 10	Horse.	Do.	—
	41	13. 4. 10	26. 4. 10	Union Hospital, Clerical.	Retention of urine.	Before.
Cork Male.	63	10. 1. 10	5. 3. 10	Blarney Hospital Cath.	Do.	Do.
	68	28. 3. 10	31. 3. 10	Do.	Promiscuity.	Do.
Cork Female.	81	27. 12. 10	31. 12. 10	Union Hospital, Linenhall.	Promiscuity from age.	Do.
Galway.	61	3. 5. 10	10. 12. 10	Cn. Infirmary, Galway.	Retention of urine.	Do.
Limerick.	33	9. 12. 00	12. 1. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	30	28. 3. 10	18. 4. 10	Rosseau do.	Do.	—
	39	11. 3. 10	4. 6. 10	Horse.	Mixed Heart Disease.	Before.
	72	2. 7. 10	4. 7. 10	Do.	Cancer of uterus.	Do.
	24	1. 7. 10	14. 7. 10	Do.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	23	3. 7. 10	21. 7. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Do.	—
	64	6. 8. 10	6. 10. 10	Horse.	Kidney Disease.	Before.
	49	22. 11. 10	1. 12. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Phthisis.	Do.
Londonderry.	38	20. 12. 00	3. 2. 10	Londonderry Co. Infirmary.	Cancer of Lip.	Do.
	91	17. 6. 10	23. 7. 10	Do. Workhouse Hospital.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	25	2. 9. 10	18. 11. 10	Strabane do.	Do.	—
	93	19. 3. 10	26. 11. 10	Londonderry do.	Do.	—
Mountjoy.	63	28. 12. 00	4. 1. 10	Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin.	Congestion of lungs, silicosis.	Before.
	52	9. 5. 10	3. 2. 10	St. Mich.	Aneurism of the Aorta.	Do.
	45	4. 6. 10	15. 8. 10	City of Dublin Hospital.	Tuberculosis disease of the knee.	Do.
	37	4. 10. 10	2. 12. 10	Richmond Hos- pital.	Abdominal pain, ac- compagnied by fever.	After.
	50	11. 12. 00	11. 1. 10	Mayo Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin.	Acute Intestinal Ob- struction.	Do.
	58	4. 5. 10	6. 5. 10	Richmond Hos- pital, Dublin.	Fractured elbow.	Before.

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

(See paragraph 156 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

Prison.	Age and Sex	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Cause of removal.	Whether it originated before or after admission.
						M. F.
Mountjoy.	35	20. 6. 10	21. 6. 10	Home.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	19	22. 6. 10	20. 6. 10	Do.	Do.	—
	31	25. 6. 10	23. 7. 10	South Dublin Union.	Do.	—
	42	25. 6. 10	25. 7. 10	Do	Uterine hemorrhage	Before.
	30	26. 7. 10	23. 7. 10	Mouth Hospital, Dublin.	Renal disease.	Do.
	24	30. 6. 10	16. 8. 10	Home	Advanced pregnancy	—
	19	24. 8. 10	27. 8. 10	Do.	Do.	—
	36	30. 8. 10	20. 9. 10	Union Hospital, Sligo.	Do.	—
	23	24. 10. 10	4. 11. 10	Do.	Do.	—
	31	15. 4. 10	19. 4. 10	Home.	Do.	—
Waterford.	42	7. 7. 10	25. 8. 10	Waterford Union Hospital.	Bleeding piles and anæmia.	Before.
<b>CONVICT PRISONS.</b>						
Maryboro'.	48	17. 12. 09	3. 12. 10	Richmond Hos- pital, Dublin.	Tumor.	Before.
Mountjoy.	39	5. 6. 10	15. 12. 10	Hem.	Senile decay.	Do.
	30	17. 12. 07	24. 3. 10	Moat Misericordia Hospital Dublin.	Profound senility and weak action of heart.	After.
	44	19. 10. 08	27. 5. 10	Richmond Hos- pital, Dublin.	Acute intestinal ob- struction.	Do.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

## (a) Deaths immediately of Executions.

Prisons	Age at death and sex	Date of first returning to Prison	Services	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Whether disease
						preceding periods or other reasons
<b>LOCAL PRISONS.</b>						
Holbeck,	50	22. 3. 10	14 days' Imp.	28. 3. 10	Cardiac disease,	Before:
"	48	16. 6. 10	7 days' Imp. or Tr.	15. 6. 10	Do.	da.
Cock Marsh,	51	9. 8. 10	On rem'd	12. 8. 10	Delirium tremens and Heart failure.	da.
Dundalk,	37	4. 7. 10	16. mth. Imp. or Tr.	15. 7. 10	Cardiac Synapse,	da.
Mountjoy,	37	1. 8. 09	15 a. mth. in L.	18. 3. 10	Anastom of the Aorta, Urinary convulsions	da.
"	49	28. 3. 10	On Rem'd	1. 6. 10	Urinary convulsions	da.
<b>CONVICT PRISONS.</b>						
Marybone',	47	12. 4. 09	3 yrs p.s.	16. 3. 10	General hemorrhage	After:
"	58	12. 4. 01	17 ad op. varicose leg skin	28. 11. 10	Synapse supervening on heart disease and gout	da.

## (b) Executions.

Ridgway, 28	8. 7. 03	To be hanged	4. 1. 10	Hanged	
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TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1910.

(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

### Local Prisons.

Date of first admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity ascertained.	Form of Insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
ARMAGH.						
31. 10. 10	Inmate.	Unknown	—	Melancholia,	5. 11. 10	District Asylum, Armagh.
BELFAST.						
15. 1. 10	Semi-imbecility.	Unknown	—	Congested Mental deficiency.	22. 1. 10	District Asylum, Belfast.
15. 12. 09	Weak-minded.	Do.	1. 3. 10	Melancholia,	4. 3. 10	Do.
23. 2. 10	Feeble.	Do.	19. 3. 10	Aeris Mania,	23. 3. 10	Do.
14. 6. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Mania,	19. 6. 10	Do.
23. 5. 10	Weak-minded.	Do.	—	Delusional Mania	23. 10. 10	Do.
33. 6. 10	Feeble.	Do.	6. 6. 10	Sub-acute Mania	29. 10. 10	Do.
27. 10. 10	Weak-minded.	Do.	—	Dementia,	19. 11. 10	Do.
15. 5. 10	Insane.	Unknown,	—	Homicidal Mania	25. 5. 10	Do.
13. 9. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional Mania	24. 9. 10	Do.
12. 12. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Mania,	18. 12. 10	Do.
2. 11. 10	Do.	Unknown,	—	Schizoid Mania,	19. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CASTLEBAR.						
15. 10. 10	Inmate.	Unknown,	—	Delusional,	22. 10. 10	District Asylum, Castlebar.
6. 7. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	8. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CLONNELL.						
6. 3. 10	Inmate.	Unknown,	—	Melancholia with delusions.	30. 3. 10	District Asylum, Clonmel.
5. 4. 10	Do.	Yes,	—	Recurrent Mania	10. 4. 10	Do.
CORK MALE.						
17. 1. 10	Inmate.	Unknown,	—	Delusional and accompanied with syphilis.	6. 2. 10	District Cork.
4. 3. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional,	24. 3. 10	Do.
7. 12. 09	Do.	Do.	—	Melancholia and suicidal.	12. 6. 10	Do.
14. 6. 10	Do	Do	—	Acute Mania with delusions.	17. 6. 10	Do.
12. 11. 10	Do.	No.	—	Delusional,	30. 11. 10	Do.
25. 8. 10	Do.	Yes,	—	Homicidal,	9. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CORK FEMALE.						
31. 10. 10	Inmate,	No.	—	Delusional Insanity.	8. 12. 10	District Cork.
						Asylum,

## Appendix to Thirty-third Report of the

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1910—contd.

Date of first admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity apparent.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal	Place to which removed.
DUNDALK.						
21. 5. 10	Insane.	No.	—	Mania,	26. 3. 10	District Asylum, Dublin.
				GALWAY.		
29. 1. 10	Lucid interval.	Yes.	—	Dementia,	26. 3. 10	District Asylum, Ballinasloe.
3. 1. 10	Doubtful.	No.	—	Mania,	2. 2. 10	Do.
LIMERICK.						
29. 12. 09	Probably insane.	Unknown.	8. 1. 10	Recurrent Mania.	14. 1. 10	District Asylum, Limerick.
16. 10. 09	Same.	No.	84. 4. 10	Do.	26. 4. 10	Do.
17. 8. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Mania with delusions.	1. 9. 10	Do.
LONGFORD.						
20. 12. 09	Probably insane.	No.	—	Delusional.	22. 2. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
15. 2. 10	Same.	Unknown.	—	* Hysterical Mania	22. 2. 10	Do.
31. 10. 10	Insane.	Yes.	—	Hysterical Mania with delusions	18. 11. 10	District Asylum, Longford.
MOUNTJOY.						
16. 12. 09	Sane.	Unknown.	16. 3. 10	Dementia,	8. 4. 10	Rathmard Asylum.
11. 4. 10	Insane.	Yes.	—	Delusional,	19. 4. 10	Do.
12. 8. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	General paralytic, 2. 10. 10 of the insane.	2. 10. 10	Do.
22. 10. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Delusional,	8. 11. 10	Do.
17. 12. 09	Fugitive episode.	Do.	—	Minor epilepsy,	24. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
8. 7. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Occasional insanity,	8. 12. 10	Do.
8. 6. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Chorea Mania,	20. 6. 10	Do.
12. 4. 10	Do.	Unknown.	—	Dementia,	19. 6. 10	Rathmard District Asylum.
28. 12. 09	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania	14. 1. 10	Do.
29. 3. 10	Do.	Unknown.	—	Delusional,	2. 6. 10	Do.
36. 6. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Stoical Mania,	22. 6. 10	Do.
1. 9. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional,	13. 9. 10	Do.
17. 9. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Mania & palsy,	22. 10. 10	Do.
SLIGO.						
18. 12. 09	Insane.	Yes.	—	Senile Dementia,	14. 1. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
11. 4. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania	20. 4. 10	District Asylum, Sligo.

\* Found insane in Jan. Showed no symptom of insanity while in prison.

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1910.—contd.

Date of first admission to Prison.	Whether criminal or not admitted to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when Insanity appeared.	Name of Insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
TULLAMORE.						
21. 4. 10	Good,	No, -	7. 6. 10	Anoë Maria, .	9. 7. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, received backwards 2. 11. 10.
WATERFORD.						
18. 7. 10	Inssane,	Unknown,	- - -	Anoë delirious mania. Baculum schizophrenia	23. 7. 10	District Asylum, Waterford.
8. 10. 10	Do.	Yes, -	- - -	Epileptic insanity,	17. 10. 10	Do.
6. 7. 10	Do.	No, -	- - -		6. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

**Convict Prisons.**

MARYBORO'.						
5. 5. 07	Sane,	No, .	11. 2. 10	Mania, .	19. 3. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
19. 5. 08	Mentally deficient Person,	Yes, -	28. 2. 10	Congenital mental deficiency Chronic Mania	16. 3. 10	Do.
23. 2. 09	No,	. .	6. 4. 10		12. 4. 10	Do.
8. 9. 09	Do.	Do.	28. 5. 10	Nimain with delusions.	4. 6. 10	Do.
2. 9. 09	Recent convict.	Do.	25. 7. 10	Dementia, .	6. 8. 10	Do.
20. 11. 09	Weak-minded Demented	Do.	10. 8. 10	Dementia, .	29. 8. 10	Do.
27. 2. 10	Demented	Do.	12. 12. 10	Dementia, .	27. 12. 10	Do.

Note.—Only addition to the above, 11 prisoners committed to Local Prisons on reward were, on being brought up at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, sent therefore direct to Lunatic Asylums.

## Appendix to Thirty-third Report of the

TABLE IX.—RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, AND PUNISHMENTS  
(Section 15 of 40 &  
(See paragraph 96 of Report of Royal

PRISON	HOSPITAL PRISONERS	NUMBER OF CASES OF								O.G. Total number of prisoners punished.
		Prison Handcuffs	Handcuffs with Steel or Iron Jacketed	Cust- Confinement in Prison Under Order for Recovery of Health	Cust- Confinement in Prison Under Order for Recovery of Health	Duty Prisoners	Loss of Stage or Privilege			
TORONTO, N. & S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Prisons—	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Burlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brantford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kitchener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Markham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brantford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Local Prisons	-	19	-	18	12	12	10	173	150	627
NON-LOCAL O.G. (Cal. A, B, C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622
Country Parishes—										
Maryborough Municipality	-	22	1	14	1	1	1	103	171	26
Total Country Parishes	-	22	1	14	1	1	1	103	171	26
Total Total O.G. (Cal. A, B, C)	-	41	-	14	11	-	10	163	172	89

\*These totals do not agree with the total prison numbers, as, in consequence of  
loss, or removal as a prisoner has passed away, and  
†See after deduction of non-local prisoners treated during  
the year, those whose criminal punishment can

**in Local and Convict Prisons from 1st JANUARY, 1910, to 31st DECEMBER, 1910.**

41 Vict., cap. 49.)

(Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

No. Number of Prisons not permitted.	No. Total number of Prisons during the Year, (Column I and II.)	Prison Officers.								Prisons.
		Victims.		Escaped and Attempted to Escape.		Inmates.		Other Classes of Population.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total M. & F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Local Prison
612	222	917	381	3	2	6	4	32	22	Irish
4,300	1,706	4,846	1,983	30	25	129	73	210	95	English
270	105	282	165	-	-	5	3	32	5	Colonial
593	-	493	-	-	-	10	-	16	9	-
1,815	-	1,856	-	15	-	2	-	28	-	Cork, Mayo, Donegal, Fermana
825	-	690	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	Dundalk, Galway,
723	-	733	-	3	15	4	3	25	25	-
318	185	442	277	-	-	24	-	35	35	Kilkenny,
586	-	905	-	4	-	21	-	42	-	Elkingtons, Limerick
820	-	828	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	-
1,153	376	1,205	380	-	-	7	-	-	-	Londonderry Monaghan
1,716	480	1,205	395	50	45	23	13	91	90	Sligo, Tyrone,
6,947	6,555	6,255	3,443	-	-	66	1	127	20	110 220
974	382	556	324	1	15	2	3	24	16	Co. Cork,
976	125	693	324	1	15	1	1	24	6	Co. Limerick,
548	197	581	163	1	4	17	3	35	35	Waterford,
549	281	601	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21,200	9,771	21,002	8,883	68	58	304	18	647	347	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.
21,200	9,771	21,016	8,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	NET TOTAL PO HOME, & C. O. G.
										CONTINUE PRISON
263	-	526	-	23	1	18	-	274	4	Maryborough, Meathbury.
266	27	526	30	29	1	-	15	-	221	-
279	27	556	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	LEPRECHAUN DR. CORK, S. D., CL.

however, the same person may be granted in more than one place during the  
same officials term placed in columns (a) or (b).  
the year from one place to another, such as rotated twice  
be indicated by asterisks only.

TABLE X.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Establishments  
for Staff and Maintenance in the

	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENT ON STAFF AND LOCAL POLICE.	Maintenance of Prisoners.	EXCESS OVER ESTIMATE
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS,				
HABITS 1,678	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Food 568		210		
Total 2,246				
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and the food, Average annual charge per prisoner,	48,548 39 10	10,271 17 2	6,607 0 1	1,064 38 0
22 4 7	11 13 9	28 0 0	37 4 0	
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Wardalling for prisoners, . . . . .	16,478 0 2	5,154 0 0	3,287 1 11	168 0 00
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	386 20 2	189 6 8	46 7 7	11 5 1
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	8,000 0 6	2,000 0 2	1,010 18 0	294 16 0
Soup, souffre, and cleaning articles, . . . . .	487 10 0	154 18 7	74 17 0	39 0 0
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	3,055 3 4	603 0 0	509 10 0	120 12 0
Building for prisoners, . . . . .	120 0 13	184 0 7	33 0 0	0 13 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., laundry, &c., . . . . .	602 0 0	80 13 4	74 0 0	14 17 0
TOTAL EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE,	35,102 12 0	8,861 17 1	1,175 1 9	366 4 0
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER,	15 19 01	9 10 0	15 10 0	18 17 0
	DISBURSEMENT	DISBURSEMENT	DISBURSEMENT	DISBURSEMENT
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS,	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and the food, Average annual charge per prisoner,	32,018 35 0	1,072 17 3	1,081 0 0	0 0 0
24 2 0	30 19 7	29 10 0	—	
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Wardalling for prisoners, . . . . .	147 54 0	570 7 7	317 0 0	52 10 00
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	2 0 0	14 7 5	15 11 0	—
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	220 14 1	570 17 3	438 10 0	58 0 0
Soup, souffre, and cleaning articles, . . . . .	37 10 0	13 4 7	22 16 0	0 7 0
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	165 0 0	25 18 0	71 0 0	0 15 0
Building for prisoners, . . . . .	15 07 3	5 0 0	8 28 5	0 0 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, laundry, &c., . . . . .	17 1 4	31 19 0	12 18 0	0 0 0
TOTAL EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE,	401 9 0	612 0 0	321 0 0	102 04 0
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER,	18 19 11	22 7 10	18 15 01	—

\* During portion of year 1916-17 ordinary prisoners as well as juvenile adults were included.  
† Request of expenditure for 1906-10. Prices revalued 24 February, 1918.

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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under the control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland,  
year ended 31st March, 1911.

ENTR STATE INMATES RECRUITMENT.		ARMED.	INFECT.	CARTERIAN.	CORK MALE.	CORK FEMALE.
M. 23	M. 80	M. 765	M. 39	M. 143	M. 42	
F. 20	F. 26	F. 120	F. 6			
E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.
1,847 12 33	1,006 18 33	6,153 16 6	1,255 8 1	3,146 18 3	1,277 3 7	
26 15 4	22 14 0	18 15 0	48 7 2	28 11 3	22 3 7	
661 29 9	125 7 6	5,763 3 10	157 2 4	757 19 5	394 14 5	
58 6 5	22 19 9	58 7 4	9 12 7	18 2 6	13 14 7	
268 9 7	328 5 5	662 1 31	178 0 6	402 22 3	274 17 8	
59 3 5	93 18 2	115 9 1	11 9 8	45 2 8	18 13 6	
155 4 8	167 10 5	392 8 3	31 7 2	361 17 4	80 6 9	
31 16 9	29 18 13	328 9 6	6 13 3	94 2 0	16 6 6	
22 9 9	35 15 8	87 16 4	12 8 4	21 15 5	51 6 5	
1,842 9 2	1,002 14 5	6,145 7 3	106 13 8	3,146 12 4	1,275 17 0	
21 10 5	21 8 1	6 19 4	15 18 9	18 2 5	14 6 4	
LICENCE	LOSS OF LIBERTY	DEBT.	TRAILER.	DISABILITY	WATERBED.	
M. 75	M. 51	M. 45	M. 42	M. 58	M. 54	
F. 17	F. 56	F. 38	F. 7	F. 18	F. 35	
E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	E. a. d.	
9,220 8 14	2,344 14 5	1,801 29 30	1,431 7 6	1,725 2 0	1,844 7 6	
35 0 13	21 2 6	27 16 2	24 8 3	26 15 8	28 16 1	
545 7 23	674 2 4	357 23 10	226 4 7	304 14 10	425 6 4	
13 12 4	24 15 1	3 1 0	11 14 9	6 1 11	8 0 9	
255 3 8	450 12 5	225 16 9	218 23 9	362 2 11	357 19 1	
65 18 2	96 0 0	56 6 10	16 12 11	18 7 5	29 19 11	
100 14 2	160 18 2	76 18 0	76 1 4	87 8 0	60 1 7	
21 17 0	29 1 18	9 18 11	16 19 7	16 0 3	26 2 1	
17 15 2	27 0 11	14 17 2	17 7 8	13 26 20	45 7 11	
1,057 11 2	3,423 6 7	865 15 9	605 18 5	725 11 2	340 6 8	
21 8 7	23 18 8	12 8 7	12 8 3	11 6 9	11 0 6	

this establishment.

TABLE X.—C. Expenses of Establishments under the Control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1911.

BRANCH OF SERVICE.	TOTAL.
Gratuity to prisoners (including contributions to Prisoners' Aid Society).	£ s. d.
Bacon and convegans of prisoners,	1180 10 1
New buildings and alterations,	10232 2 3
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	2048 3 5
Bearl,	2738 0 1
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers),	396 11 0
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	1149 3 1
Total of other expenses,	7 10 0
In. exclusive of New buildings and alterations,	17602 7 2 7
Average annual charge per prisoner,	4 7 7

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C

	E s. d.
A.—Total Cost of Staff,	46320 10 10
B.— " Maintenance,	26162 12 0
C.— " Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c.),	11553 17 2
Total expenses for the year,	83005 0 0
Total annual charge per prisoner,	38 3 1
DEDUCTIONS:	
Appropriations in aid, via:-Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c.,	4302 14 0
Net cost (after above deduction),	86702 6 1
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction),	3 8 1

Note.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufacture, but the value of such labour in the year 1910-1911 is calculated at £10,484 £s. 3d.

Under the authority of the Prisoners' Total Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics' provision is made for the expenses of all patients in mental asylums in Ireland classed as Criminal Lunatics under the Act 1 Edward VII, c. 21. The actual payments from the Fund have been as follows—

1908-1909.	.	.	.	42720 0 0
1909-1910.	.	.	.	14000 0 0
1910-1911.	.	.	.	2110 10 0
1909-1910.	.	.	.	7500 0 0
1910-1911.	.	.	.	1500 0 0
1910-1911.	.	.	.	7440 0 0

The payments in the year 1910-1911, include amounts for the two previous years for expenses of patients maintained under the Army Act 1901, Section 81, and the Naval War-time Act, 1910, Section 5.

Table M.—Statement of Total Expenses of Institutions under the control of the General Postmaster Board as such  
for the years 1944-1945 to 1958-1959.

Table XIII.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory and Clonmel Borstal Institution, and estimated value of their earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1911.

(See 40 and 41 Vict., cap. 49, section 16.)

**ARMAGH PRISON.**

Description of Employment.	Daily Average		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
<b>In Manufactures:</b>			
Knitting and Needlefeworking,	—	10-00	49 11 7
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	12-04	47	11 29 9
Shoemaking,	—	38	6 6 8
Shoehreaking,	—	3-08	8 22 8
Tailoring,	—	63	14 15 8
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1-0	1 15 8
Woodturning,	9-57	—	29 5 11
Yeast bag making,	13-04	—	66 7 0
Total,	41-64	11-13	179 13 8
<b>In Bedfurnaces:</b>			
Bildayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	—	33	13 10 10
Carpenters or Joiners,	—	22	10 0 0
Labourers and Whitewashers,	—	90	19 15 9
Painters and Glaziers,	—	51	11 19 6
Plasterers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	—	11	4 12 11
Total,	1-85	41	88 18 8
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>			
Cleaning and jacking work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5-85	3-00	115 8 9
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	3-0	90 10 0
Gardening,	—	1-15	1 16 4
Mowing and attending nail prisoners,	—	64	1 15 4
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	5-5	126 19 9
Total,	8-83	7-43	333 8 2
<b>Non-effective:</b>			
Sick,	1-18	38	—
Under punishment,	—	91	02
Women nursing their own children,	—	1-29	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>			
Awaiting trial,	1-6	49	—
Debtors,	—	46	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	4-8	1-38	—
Total,	7-23	4-9	—
<b>Grand Total,</b>	<b>26-05</b>	<b>22-73</b>	<b>933 6 8</b>

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XIII.—continued.

## BELFAST PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average	Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures:—			
Agriculture, . . . . .	8-03	—	130 10 0
Bookbinding, . . . . .	—	—	25 16 9
Knitting and Needlwork, . . . . .	—	50-19	555 0 0
Marmalade, Flaxing and other work done separately therewith,	50-42	—	173 7 11
Picking or trussing Oats, Hay, &c., . . .	61-03	—	184 9 0
Sackmaking, . . . . .	10-66	—	47 17 3
Shoemaking, . . . . .	—	—	250 10 9
Sewing, . . . . .	—	—	21 0 9
Stringbreaking, . . . . .	14-34	—	184 18 2
Tailoring, . . . . .	10-70	—	233 11 5
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . .	—	23-83	187 19 9
Woodcarving, . . . . .	8-49	—	30 17 7
Linen cutting, . . . . .	23-32	16-19	502 4 6
Repairing mattresses, . . . . .	1-25	—	27 18 9
Total, . . . . .	240-82	99-00	2,323 4 5
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, . . . . .	1-95	—	29 1 3
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	1-44	—	83 7 11
Labourers and Workmen, . . . . .	14-07	43	486 3 9
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	—	—	152 10 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Builders, . . . . .	1-84	—	104 13 4
Total, . . . . .	21-49	49	805 15 7
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and polishing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of laundry work of any kind), . . .	33-13	30-84	900 7 9
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	6-20	—	167 4 9
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	—	—	5 12 6
Stocking prison furnaces, . . . . .	—	—	22 8 6
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	15-48	361 10 6
Total, . . . . .	38-57	31-97	1,208 2 6
Non-effective:—			
Bik, . . . . .	2-37	—	—
Under punishment, . . . . .	1-00	—	—
Women nursing their own children, . . . . .	—	5-15	—
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	9-05	—	—
Debtors, . . . . .	2-49	—	—
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	—	—	—
Others, &c., . . . . .	16-58	8-92	—
Total, . . . . .	46-05	13-07	—
Grand Total, . . . . .	255-30	130-94	4,502 3 6

TABLE XIII.—continued.

## CASTLEBAR PRISON.

Description of Employment:	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour,
M.	E.	f. s. d.
<b>In Manufacture:</b>		
Agriculture,	5-14	77 17 5
Kelting and Needle-work,	—	29 18 11
Packing or weaving Oats, Rice, &c.,	40	1 17 7
Shearmaking,	40	0 50 0
Shoebinding,	4-50	11 7 8
Tailoring,	55	8 1 38
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	9 0 7
Total,	49-37	120 14 1
<b>In Building:</b>		
Benchmakers, Masons, and Plasterers,	11	5 15 10
Carpenters or Joiners,	03	0 15 8
Labourers and Whitewashers,	70	24 3 0
Painters and Glaziers,	25	16 8 6
Plasterers, Gutterers, and Painters,	04	2 2 0
Total,	1-13	43 4 6
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>		
Cleaning and washing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and building (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2-90	53 4 11
Cooking for prisoners,	1-02	36 10 0
Gardening,	54	8 2 7
Washing prisoners' clothing,	04	17 19 1
Total,	3-55	118 17 7
<b>Non-effective:</b>		
Sick,	44	03
Under confinement,	06	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>		
Awaiting trial,	1-12	—
First class idleness, &c.,	08	—
Others, &c.,	1-94	—
Total,	3-94	—
Grand Total,	19-02	519 16 2

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## CLONMEL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the period).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.  £   s.   d.
<b>In Manufacture:</b>		
Manufacturing, Plaiting and other work connected therewith,	4-06	1 7 4
Plaiting or weaving Oakum, Hair, &c.,	0-08	1 14 2
Woodcarving,	0-76	14 3 8
Total,	21-29	17 6 3
<b>In Buildings:</b>		
Laborers and Whitewashers,	0-66	5 15 0
Painters and Glaziers,	1-19	2 4 0
Total,	1-85	7 17 0
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>		
Cleaning and jobsing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	0-05	33 0 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	1-00	91 12 0
Gardening,	0-26	1 7 0
Nursing and attending sick persons,	0-07	0 12 0
Total,	1-32	93 11 0
<b>Non-effective men:</b>		
Sick,	1-61	—
Under punishment,	0-06	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>		
Awaiting trial,	0-12	—
Debtors,	0-01	—
First class indolence,	0-05	—
Others, &c.,	3-61	—
Total,	7-05	—
Grand Total,	37-10	82 13 8

NOTE.—This return is for the period 1st April, 1910, to 29th August, 1910,  
Clonmel Prison being closed on the latter date.

TABLE XII.—continued.

## COKE (MALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
<b>In Manufacture:</b>		
Bookbinding.	45	7 7 6
Matsmaking, Flatting, and other work connected therewith.	20-60	41 0 10
Picking or teasing Cotton, Wool, &c.,	19-94	15 3 9
Shoemaking.	7-05	131 7 11
Bathtiring.	-24	5 4 6
Steeplechasing.	31-98	41 19 1
Tidying.	7-26	137 1 8
Woodcarving.	12-03	69 6 7
Holding.	2-00	60 0 0
Total,	97-93	1,029 17 6
<b>In Building:</b>		
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers.	67	4 6 3
Carpenters or Joiners.	41	0 7 0
Labourers and Whitewashers.	4-68	153 15 0
Painters, and Glaziers.	40	18 12 0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths.	20	11 16 3
Total,	5-36	194 17 0
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10-63	226 17 0
Cooking for the prisoners.	2-00	75 0 0
Gardening.	15	2 8 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners.	60	4 13 0
Total,	18-18	310 18 0
<b>Non-effective:</b>		
Sick.	1-95	—
Under punishment.	1-14	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>		
Awaiting trial.	5-63	—
Delays.	26	—
Others, &c.	18-16	—
Total,	20-44	—
Grand Total,	140-23	1,029 17 6

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XIII.—continued.

## CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
<b>In Manufactures—</b>		
Knitting and Needleworking,	17-16	194 2 6
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	5-55	7 12 11
Total,	18-04	201 16 5
<b>In Buildings—</b>		
Labourers and Whitewashers,	22	0 8 0
Painters and Glaziers,	20	7 17 4
Total	42	14 5 4
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison—</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5-15	77 14 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	1-0	69 8 0
Gardening,	0-7	101 5 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	10-8	238 14 0
Total,	24-65	437 1 0
<b>Non-effective—</b>		
Sick,	7-53	—
Women nursing their own children,	8-93	—
<b>Unemployed—</b>		
Awaiting trial,	10	—
Others, £s.,	2-34	—
Total,	4-71	—
Grand Total,	47-35	705 2 5

TABLE XII.—continued.

## DUNDALK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour. M. s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>		
Metalworking, Fishing and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	4-62	26 19 4
Fishing or tanning Oileum, Hair, &c., . . . . .	1-74	1 13 2
Woodcarving, . . . . .	19-57	41 17 2
Bonecarving, . . . . .	.90	10 0 0
Stoneworking, . . . . .	2-71	1 4 10
Tailoring, . . . . .	.90	16 17 6
Woodturning, . . . . .	10-9	25 12 3
Total, . . . . .	40-64	123 4 11
<b>In Buildings:—</b>		
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	13	8 10 10
Labourers and Workmen, . . . . .	47	25 7 0
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	38	19 10 0
Plasterers, Gilders, and Scrubbers, . . . . .	17	11 0 10
Total, . . . . .	133	64 9 2
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	8-7	86 19 0
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	2-0	22 0 0
Gardening, . . . . .	5-3	56 8 0
Stocking prison larders, . . . . .	4-1	11 11 0
Working prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	2-17	25 5 0
Total, . . . . .	13-68	321 15 6
<b>Non-effective:—</b>		
Sick, . . . . .	55	—
Under punishment, . . . . .	48	—
<b>Unemployed:—</b>		
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	9-6	—
Debtors, . . . . .	4-11	—
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	4-44	—
Others, &c., . . . . .	1-13	—
Total, . . . . .	11-99	—
<b>Grand Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>73-66</b>	<b>495 0 7</b>

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## GALWAY PRISON.

Description of Employment.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	S. d.
<b>In Manufacture:</b>			
Knitting and Needleworking	—	3-64	44 12 5
Net-making, Flaiting and other work connected therewith	4-05	—	8 3 2
Picking or tearing Oakum, Hair, &c.	9-11	—	1 10 0
Bed-making	25	-44	0 0 0
Shoemaking	—	40	0 13 3
Stone-breaking	6-19	—	16 9 12
Tailoring	—	94	17 16 8
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	-83	5 16 4
Woodcutting	3-64	—	26 3 5
Total	16-64	4-03	127 13 5
<b>In Building:</b>			
Carpenters or Joiners	-09	—	4 4 7
Labourers and Whitewashers	1-04	-03	48 19 9
Painters and Glaziers	-07	-03	8 15 6
Plasterers, Gastralists, and Scrubbers	-02	—	0 14 7
Total	2-34	-03	63 17 7
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>			
Cleaning and polishing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	4-85	1-06	88 10 8
Cooking for the prisoners	1-23	—	10 3 10
Gas-lowering	1-96	-43	37 2 6
Nursing and attending sick prisoners	-15	—	2 8 2
Stoking prison furnace	-28	—	8 17 3
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	2-83	64 15 3
Total	9-28	4-40	274 2 6
<b>Non-effective:</b>			
Sick	1-74	.91	—
Under punishment	-01	-06	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>			
Arrested trial	3-19	.84	—
Debtors	.93	—	—
Others, &c.	5-37	1-95	—
Total	10-49	1-74	—
Grand Total	28-25	4-073	468 18 6

Table XII.—continued.

## KILKENNY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Persons (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:</b>		
Netmaking, Plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	301	9 12 8
Pickling or curing Cakes, Hams, &c.,	329	1 11 6
Barkmaking,	367	37 1 11
Shoe-making,	39	12 9 6
Stone-breaking,	400	2 7 16
Tallowing,	141	27 15 6
Woodcutting,	586	32 82 4
Total,	3377	116 1 9
<b>In Buildings:</b>		
Carpenters or Joiners,	45	1 13 8
Lathers and Whitewashers,	172	34 8 9
Painters and Glaziers,	82	22 5 4
Plasterers, bricklayers, and Smiths,	41	1 3 0
Total,	715	28 12 8
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (excluding all building work of any kind),	625	94 12 8
Cooking for the prisoners,	100	30 10 0
Gardening,	142	16 10 4
Breaking prison furniture,	50	11 7 2
Washing prisoners' clothing,	375	39 10 5
Total,	1042	190 5 0
<b>Non-effective:</b>		
Sick,	184	—
Under punishment,	4	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>		
Assisting trial,	215	—
Debtors,	45	—
Others, &c.,	596	—
Total,	101	—
<b>Grand Total.</b>	6112	577 1 9

## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## LIMERICK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	M.	F.	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures —</b>				
Knitting and Needlesworking,	—	4-03	—	15 16 0
Mattocking, Planting and other work connected therewith,	0-37	—	—	19 17 4
Picking or raising Oakum, Hair, &c.,	11-12	—	—	3 6 0
Scraping,	79	—	—	20 10 0
Stonebreaking,	9-02	—	—	13 17 5
Tidying,	1-03	—	—	16 12 0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	94	—	1 2 5
Woodcutting,	26-40	—	—	55 18 0
Total,	46-13	0-07	243	1 2
<b>In Buildings —</b>				
Carpenters or Joiners,	—	6-03	—	0 11 9
Labourers and Wintershavers,	—	1	66	0 12 6
Pakters and Glaziers,	—	18	66	8 13 8
Total,	—	233	74	16 9 11
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison —</b>				
Cleaning and Jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5-92	1-09	89 13 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	2-60	—	75 0 0
Guarding,	1-45	—	—	22 8 0
Rating and attending sick prisoners,	—	0-9	15	5 14 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	3-74	—	85 1 0
Total,	5-46	7-88	275 10 0	
<b>Non-effective —</b>				
Sick	—	18	20	—
Under punishment,	—	0-03	41	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	—	32	—
<b>Unemployed —</b>				
Awaiting trial,	—	18-15	27	—
Debtors,	—	23	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	—	41	—
Others, &c.,	—	2-68	33	—
Total,	—	4-20	1-16	—
Grand Total,	71-913	14-15	584 1 1	

Table XII.—continued.

## LONDONDERRY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	M.	F.	Value of Prisoner's Labour. £ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:</b>				
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	10·58	—	96 10 11
Manufacturing, Plaiting and other work con- cerned therewith,	9·65	—	34 17 4	
Plating, or tinning Ovens, Pails, &c.,	17·1	74	3 11 6	
Bucknalling,	14·65	1·53	43 11 5	
Shoe-making,	—	41	—	18 7 11
Seamstress,	—	1	—	6 10 9
Seamstress,	—	—	—	8 2 9
Tailoring,	—	1·93	—	25 5 0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	2·04	—	4 19 2
Woodcarving,	19·75	—	46 13 11	
Total,	—	34·17	15·97	279 36 10
<b>In Buildings:</b>				
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	—	.07	—	1 10 0
Carpenters or Joiners,	—	.02	—	1 0 0
Labourers and Workmen,	—	1·65	.03	24 12 6
Paniers and Cleaners,	—	.05	—	24 2 6
Plasterers, Cofflers, and Smelters,	—	.03	—	1 10 0
Total,	—	2·02	.13	51 14 6
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</b>				
Cleaning and Jabbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	13·55	2·13	237 18 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	2·49	—	73 0 0
Gardening,	—	.03	—	7 14 0
Starting and attending sick prisoners,	—	1·07	.12	27 1 6
Booking prison barbers,	—	.41	1·00	22 14 6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	—	.47	106 17 6
Total,	—	15·00	3·61	484 5 6
<b>Non-effective:</b>				
Beds,	—	.75	.25	—
Under punishment,	—	.50	.65	—
<b>Unemployed:</b>				
Awaiting trial,	—	4·79	1·15	+ —
Debtors,	—	.17	.03	—
Past due remunerations,	—	.28	—	—
Others, &c.,	—	4·29	1·04	—
Total,	—	10·09	2·63	—
<b>Grand Total,</b>	—	62·35	27·93	838 17 0

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TABLE XIII.—continued.  
MOUNTJOY LOCAL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	M.	F.	S. s. d.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>				
Broommaking,	3-00	—	30 12 2	
Knitting and Needlesworking,	—	58-87	711 10 9	
Maternalading, Plaiting and other work connected therewith,	14-92	—	71 17 7	
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	7-65	—	0 12 6	
Satinmaking,	18-71	—	44 16 11	
Shoemaking,	9-80	—	214 5 7	
Smithing,	1-01	—	38 3 1	
Weaving,	11-26	—	66 13 0	
Tailoring,	25-67	—	423 8 7	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	18-78	260 5 3	
Woodcutting,	34-90	—	348 14 7	
Baking,	5-00	—	180 11 5	
Carpentering,	—	83	13 9 19	
Millinery making,	96-56	—	759 0 1	
Total,	240 34 286-65		2,971 0 9	
<b>In Buildings :—</b>				
Bricklaying, Masons, and Plasterers,	1-54	—	79 25 0	
Carpenters on Roofs,	—	47	41 9 7	
Labourer and Whitewashers,	41-98	3-48	1,368 11 3	
Painters and Glaziers,	1-25	—	97 4 4	
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	—	61	0 27 11	
Total,	48-12	3-48	1,639 0 1	
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :—</b>				
Cleaning and joining work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	37-51	19-48	863 1 11	
Cooking for the prisoners,	3-00	—	106 10 0	
Gardening,	2-58	3-91	113 3 5	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	1-05	—	23 17 3	
Stocking prison forces,	1-00	—	27 7 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	28-61	677 8 8	
Total,	48-15	33-16	1,814 8 9	
<b>Non-effective :—</b>				
Bick,	11-98	6-12	—	
Under punishment,	—	.77	.10	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	6-53	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>				
Awaiting trial,	25-40	—	—	
Debtors,	—	.77	—	
First class misdemeanants,	—	.24	—	
Others, &c.,	55-74	17-22	—	
Total,	84-91	30-28	—	
Grand Total,	427-52	193-56	6,339 9 7	

TABLE XII.—continued.

## SLIGO PRISON.

Description of Employment.	M.	F.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>				
Agriculture, . . . . .	47	—	71 2 0	
Knitting and Needleworking, . . . . .	—	649	48 19 1	
Marrowing, Planing and other work associated therewith, . . . . .	383	—	9 11 9	
Pulling or teasing Oulour, Hair, &c., . . . . .	369	—	0 14 9	
Shoe-making, . . . . .	61	—	16 4 10	
Stone-breaking, . . . . .	129	—	0 12 2	
Tailoring, . . . . .	89	—	18 6 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	87	1 2 9	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	13 61	—	26 1 19	
Total, . . . . .	28 06	7 06	230 11 2	
<b>In Buildings:—</b>				
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	21	—	5 10	
Labourers and Workmen, . . . . .	38	—	9 6 3	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	16	—	4 18 8	
Total, . . . . .	75	—	23 12 9	
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>				
Cleaning and jelling work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings [exclusive of building work of any kind], . . . . .	9 11	97	45 12 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1 02	—	36 10 0	
Gardening, . . . . .	61	—	12 5 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1 80	42 16 6	
Total, . . . . .	3 63	2 60	139 6 6	
<b>Non-effective:—</b>				
Sick, . . . . .	18	—	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	13	46	—	
Women nursing their own children, . . . . .	—	1 49	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>				
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	3 22	—	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	69	—	—	
Firm class misdemeanants, . . . . .	64	—	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	4 63	65	—	
Total, . . . . .	8 84	2 6	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	40 17	12 63	381 19 6	

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## TRALEE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners for working days of the year.	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M. F.	£. s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>		
Agriculture,	10.30 —	156 11 0
Knitting and Needleworking,	— 1.93	81 8 1
Pickling or teasing Oysters, Hair, &c.,	.79 —	6 7 2
Shearmaking,	.74 —	4 2 2
Stonemasonry,	8.00 —	18 1 6
Tailoring,	.35 —	38 12 7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	— .7	0 6 6
Woodcutting,	8.13 —	7 8 6
Total,	26.34 2.63	222 12 9
<b>In Buildings:—</b>		
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	.38 —	14 0 0
Carpenters or Joiners,	.32 —	18 15 0
Lathers and Whitewashers,	2.66 —	48 19 0
Painters and Glaziers,	.53 —	22 0 0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	.13 —	3 10 0
Total,	4.91 —	100 4 0
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6.41 1.21	116 2 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	— 1.00	26 10 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	.31 1.93	37 8 0
Total,	6.82 3.6	185 14 0
<b>Non-effective:—</b>		
Sick,	.65 .19	—
Under punishment,	.96 —	—
<b>Unemployed:—</b>		
Awaiting trial,	.74 —	—
Debtors,	.19 —	—
First class misdemeanants,	— .4	—
Others, &c.,	9.16 .68	—
Total,	9.79 1.66	—
Grand Total,	46.16 7.58	605 11 6

TABLE XII.—continued.

## TULLAMORE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average	Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year)	Value of Prisoners' Lab. (£.)
<i>In Manufactures:</i>			
Knitting and Needleworking,	36	F. 4 43	£ 19 6 6
Picking or teasing Oats, Hair, &c.,	10 70	—	13 7 0
Seamstressing,	20 80	—	57 17 9
Broommaking,	—	—	16 9 7
Seating,	—	—	1 7 9
Bonebreaking,	—	—	0 5 0
Tailoring,	—	—	9 10 0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	84	4 11 4
Total,	33 22	5 29	163 7 5
<i>In Buildings:</i>			
Bricklayer, Masons, and Plasterers,	26	—	19 2 6
Labourers and Whitewashers,	23	—	7 18 0
Painters and Glaziers,	12	—	5 14 8
Total,	—	—	21 10 3
<i>In the ordinary service of the Prison:</i>			
Cleaning and Jabbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings, &c., not of building work of any kind,	2 94	1 45	87 17 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2 90	—	73 0 0
Gardening,	1 11	—	39 12 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2 34	83 6 0
Total,	7 25	4 19	236 2 0
<i>Non-effective:</i>			
Sick,	—	1 45	—
Under punishment,	—	0 0	—
<i>Unemployed:</i>			
Awaiting trial,	2 29	0 06	—
Debtors,	10	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	6 82	2 30	—
Total,	10 00	2 96	—
Grand Total,	51 08	13 12	458 19 7

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## WATERFORD PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average		Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.		
<b>In Manufactures —</b>				
Knitting and Needworking,	—	7-68		
Manufacturing, Flaxing and other work connected therewith	17-77	—	34	9 2
Pitching or sealing Oakum, Hail, &c.,	5-6	—	6	13 11
Shoemaking,	43	—	10	16 4
Tailoring,	51	—	9	14 9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	7-65	64	3 1
Woodcarving,	9-57	—	17	3 3
Total,	34-08	15-13	234	15 7
<b>In Buildings —</b>				
Carpenters or Joiners,	—	23	—	14 10 5
Laborers and Waiters, &c.,	18	2	38	3 1
Total,	41	2	27	15 6
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison —</b>				
Cleaning and polishing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3-00	2-00	80	2 14
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1-00	26	10 9
Gardening,	33	1-16	16	3 8
Stoking prison furnace,	—	14	—	3 3 8
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2-00	45	9 9
Total,	4-07	3-13	180	8 6
<b>Non-effective —</b>				
Sick,	1-15	.94	—	—
Under punishment,	.09	.05	—	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	.00	—	—
<b>Unemployed —</b>				
Awaiting trial,	4-00	—	—	—
Debtors,	.46	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	7-75	.55	—	—
Total,	13-21	2-08	—	—
Grand Total,	52-40	25-81	448	0 7

TABLE XIII.—continued.

## MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
<b>In Manufactures—</b>		
Agriculture,	68-66	1,030 6 9
Bee-keeping,	1-06	34 1 5
Bird-trapping,	-08	7 19 0
Fishing or trapping Oysters,	1-06	6 4 1
Grocery-making,	54-06	602 12 8
Shoe-making,	0-03	103 0 5
Sawing and Carpentry,	62-01	1,070 9 11
Tailoring,	4-01	3 1 0
Woodcutting,	-07	17 17 11
Maintenance making,		
Total,	175-12	2,773 16 9
<b>In Buildings—</b>		
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	1-1	43 14 8
Carpenters or Joiners,	4-98	155 12 8
Labourers and Whitewashers,	15-01	228 14 6
Painters and Glaziers,	3-92	103 10 5
Plasterers, Gilders, and Fitters,	-4	16 12 2
Total,	23-0	682 4 5
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison—</b>		
Cleaning and Jetting work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (including of building work of any kind),	29-64	385 18 9
Cooking for the prisoners,	4-98	132 6 6
Gardening,	4-26	60 9 0
Stocking prison furnaces,	-06	23 11 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	6-30	144 15 0
Total,	43-93	908 3 0
<b>Non-effective—</b>		
Sick,	16-61	—
Under punishment,	1-61	—
<b>Unemployed—</b>		
Others, &c.,	1-45	—
Total,	17-07	—
Grand Total,	259-01	4,314 4 2

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TABLE XII.—continued.

## MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	M. F.	
	M.	F.	Z. s. d.
Mandatory Prison Employment.	245	10.00	95 5 1
	—	8.00	190 2 0
Totals,	345	19.20	285 7 1
Non-effective —			
Punishment,	—	—	—
Sick in cells	—	—	—
Hospital,	143	—	—
Totals,	143	—	—
Gross Totals,	548	19.20	285 7 1

TABLE XII.—continued.

## ENNIS REFORMATORY.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average		Value of Inmates' Labour.
	Number of Inmates	(for working days of the year).	
<b>In Manufactures:</b>			
Agriculture, . . . . .	4.93	3.63	120 17 11
Bushbanding, . . . . .	.13	—	4 5 5
Knitting and Knit-weaving, . . . . .	—	10.61	122 6 8
Mat-making, Plaiting and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	3.61	—	7 17 9
Picking or raising Oats, Hay, &c., . . . . .	.94	1.19	1 0 0
Sheer-making, . . . . .	1.51	—	29 6 1
Wool-gang, not including inmates' clothing, . . . . .	—	3.02	21 11 1
Woodcutting, . . . . .	2.1	—	3 28 4
Dowm Thread Work, . . . . .	—	1.97	9 55 7
Total, . . . . .	12.62	17.44	333 8 8
<b>In Buildings:</b>			
Birdkeepers, Messengers, and Paviors, . . . . .	.16	—	4 0 0
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	.08	—	22 10 10
Labourers and White-washers, . . . . .	4.80	3.65	115 1 0
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	1.07	.09	42 2 4
Total, . . . . .	3.76	1.44	181 14 2
<b>In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:</b>			
Cleaning and Jetting work in and about the reformatory and infirmary yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	3.00	3.06	96 18 6
Cooking for the inmates, . . . . .	—	2.40	73 0 6
Washing inmates' clothing, . . . . .	—	1.01	22 19 0
Total, . . . . .	3.00	5.01	199 17 0
<b>Non-effective:</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	—	.23	1.44
Under punishment, . . . . .	—	.12	.48
<b>Unemployed:</b>			
Exempt on medical grounds, . . . . .	1.66	2.66	—
Others, &c., . . . . .	.63	.03	—
Total, . . . . .	2.64	2.69	—
<b>Grand Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>23.22</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>781 19 1</b>

TABLE XIII.—continued.

## BORSTAL INSTITUTION, CLONMEL.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).	Value of Barred Labour. £ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>		
Metalworking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	8-96	6 17 6
Shoemaking, . . . . .	9-78	6 16 9
Tailoring, . . . . .	9-61	5 7 7
Woodcarving . . . . .	3-15	12 14 9
Carpentry, . . . . .	8-08	14 10 7
Total, . . . . .	32-67	236 5 0
<b>In Buildings :—</b>		
Bricklaying, Masonry, and Plastering, . . . . .	.66	1 15 10
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	1-42	45 12 6
Labourers and Whitewashers, . . . . .	.75	14 11 3
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	3-15	30 0 6
Total, . . . . .	3-38	92 0 0
<b>In the ordinary service of the Institution :—</b>		
Cleaning and jolting work in and about the Institution and audience yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	6-56	96 8 0
Cooking for the inmates, . . . . .	1-42	51 0 0
Gardening, . . . . .	7-23	119 15 0
Stoking inmates, . . . . .	.43	8 15 0
Washing inmates' clothing, . . . . .	2-04	46 8 0
Total, . . . . .	17-38	314 19 0
<b>Non-effective :—</b>		
Sick, . . . . .	.93	—
Under punishment, . . . . .	.99	—
<b>Unemployed :—</b>		
Others, &c., . . . . .	1-10	—
Total, . . . . .	2-00	—
<b>Grand Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>60-10</b>	<b>838 16 3</b>

**XIII.—STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.**

STATISTICAL RETURN for Year ended 31st December, 1898.

		m.	n.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year,	.	25	36	61
Committed during year,	.	8	13	21
Received on Revocation of Licence,	.	2	1	3
Discharged	{ On expiration of sentence,	5	11	16
	On licence,	3	6	9
Transferred to Certified Reformatory,	.	—	3	3
In custody at end of year,	.	23	39	62
		m.	n.	Total.
Daily average number in custody during year,	.	22-76	31-50	53-26

**INMATES CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR.****Sentences.**

2 years,	.	7
2½ "	.	1
2 " "	.	3
1½ "	.	4
1 " "	.	6
	Total,	21

**INMATES CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR.****Precious Convictions.**

Number who had been previously convicted—

	m.	n.
Under six times,	3	4
Six to ten times,	—	1
Eleven to twenty times,	2	—
Above twenty times,	3	6
Number not previously convicted,	—	1
	Total,	10

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## RETURN OF INMATES, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES DURING YEAR 1910.

	M.	F.
Total number of inmates during the year,	34	49
Restraints—		
Mails with straps or restraint jackets,	—	1
Punishments—		
Close confinement in ordinary cells,	16.	2.
Dietary punishment,	17.	5.
Loss of stage or privilege,	31.	4.
Offences—		
Violence,	5.	1.
Idleness,	2.	—
Other breaches of regulations,	31.	3.
Total offences,	38.	4.

Offences (in addition to those, in each case, of being a habitual drunkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Attempt suicide,	1
Assault Police,	1
Larceny,	8
Total,	10
	Total,
	15

Staff on 31st December, 1910.

1 Governor.	1 Christ Warden.
1 Medical Officer.	4 Ordinary Warders.
1 Church of Ireland Chaplain.	1 Matron.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.	5 Assistant Matrons.
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	2 Miss Servants.

\* For Expenditure, see page 17.

For return showing employment of inmates, etc., see page 38.

TABLE XIV.—BORSTAL INSTITUTION FOR MALES,  
CLONMEL.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

In Custody at the beginning of the year,	..	..	..	..	..	33
<u>Received:</u>						
Committed under Section 1 of Prevention of Crime Act, 1908,	..	..	..	..	..	33
"        "    Section 2	..	..	..	..	..	1
"        "    Section 3	..	..	..	..	..	6
Transferred from other borstals or institutions on license	..	..	..	..	..	—
Recommended for Protection or restoration on license	..	..	..	..	..	—
<u>Disposed of:</u>						
Released on License	..	..	..	..	..	15
Discharged on expiration of sentence	..	..	..	..	..	11
"    "    on special grounds	..	..	..	..	..	1
Remained in Prison	..	..	..	..	..	2
"    "    Liable Anytime	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	33
<u>Remaining in Institution at end of the year</u>						
Daily average number of Inmates during the year, 29-06.	..	..	..	..	..	—

## INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

## SUMMARY OF OFFENCES AND PERIOD OF DISPOSITION OF CONVICTION.

	3 years	Under 3 years & over 2	2 years & over 16 months	18 months & over 12 months	12 months or less	Total
Offences against the person.	6	9	11	3	12	39
Offences against property with violence.	1	—	9	4	3	17
Offences against property without violence.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Misdemeanour injuries to property.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other offences	1	1	—	3	1	6
Total	8	3	20	10	17	58

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## INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Age.	Previous Convictions.					
	Number who had been previously convicted—					
16 years .. .. 11	Once,	..	..	..	..	15
17 .. .. 12	Twice,	..	..	..	..	11
18 .. .. 13	Three Times,	..	..	..	..	9
19 .. .. 14	Four Times ..	..	..	..	..	8
20 .. .. 9	Five Times ..	..	..	..	..	4
21 .. .. 7	Six Times ..	..	..	..	..	3
	Above Six Times ..	..	..	..	..	3
	Number not previously convicted.	..	..	..	..	16
Total .. .. 53	Total	..	..	..	..	53

RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES DURING  
YEAR 1910.

Total number of inmates during year .. .. .. ..	53
<b>Restraints:</b>	
Made with Straps or Restraint JACKETS .. .. .. ..	17
<b>Punishments:</b>	
Close Confinement in Ordinary Cell, .. .. .. ..	88
Dietary punishment, .. .. .. ..	94
Loss of Straps or Privileges, .. .. .. ..	27
<b>Offences:</b>	
Violence, .. .. .. ..	12
Idleness, .. .. .. ..	9
Other Branches of Regulations, .. .. .. ..	106
Total Offences .. .. .. ..	137

For Expenditure, see page 16.

For Return showing Employment of inmates, &amp;c., see page 29.

## INFORMATION FOR EXAMINERS

### I. Description of use, Details on Examination papers, and notes

Total number of Examiners appointed during the year	<small>(including in other areas or ports)</small>	10	10
Examiners in Command	<small>(A) In land or port and (B) respectively air at sea and river ports</small>	10	10
II. Examination questions and details upon which their views on Improvement, various measures taken, etc., etc., are based			
Average number of papers handed in during year		10	10
Average number of cases devoted to description of losses by study		10	10
Number of losses in respect of year	<small>(a) Wholly ignorant of these &amp; in each subject (b) Able to read &amp; write 10% to 20% in each subject (c) Able to read &amp; write 20% to 30% in each subject (d) Able to read &amp; write 30% to 40% in each subject (e) Able to read &amp; write 40% to 50% in each subject</small>	10	10
Number			
(a) Number of these 10% to read & write	<small>Who has and the rate and each subject Percentage able to, 100%</small>	10	10
(b) Number of these 10% to read & write	<small>Who turned to books and each subject Who cannot read &amp; to write 10% each</small>	10	10
(c) Number of these 10% to read & write	<small>Who turned to subjects Percentage unable to read &amp; write</small>	10	10
(d) Number of these 10% to read & write	<small>Who have, supposed to know or more of these subjects Who have and a 10% more per cent.</small>	10	10
(e) Number of these 10% to read & write	<small>Who have and a 10% more per cent.</small>	10	10

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TABLE XV., showing the names of the various Certified Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Ireland.

BELFAST	. Prison Gate Mission for Men (Protestant). Prison Gate Mission for Women (Protestant). Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Men Prisoners. Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Women Prisoners.
CLONMEL	. Borstal Association (undenominational).
CORK	. Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society (Male).
DUBLIN	. Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Discharged Male Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Society for the Relief of Poor Protestants (Male and Female) discharged from Prison.
DUNDALK	. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).
LIMERICK	. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary (undenominational).
LONDONDERRY	Presbyterian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Church of Ireland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Catholic Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
WATERFORD	. Waterford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).